The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	21 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00					

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-ly.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street. may24.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [jan.4'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

P. M & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS.
SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

W. T. HOWARD, J. H. CLOVER,
MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's.
April 5, 1871–1y.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

TREATY
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

Claims, Fisheries, Navigation of the St. Lawrence, &c., American Lumber on the River St. John, Boundary.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty, between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, was concluded and signed at Washington by the High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the respective Governments on the eighth day of May last; which Treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States has appointed, on the part of the United States, as Commissioners in a Joint High Commission and Plenipotentiaries, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Robert Cumming Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Samuel Nelson, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts; and George Henry Williams, of Oregon; and Her Britannic Majesty, on her part, has appointed as her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries, the Right Honourable George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey and Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, Baron Grantham, a Baronet, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, etc., etc.; the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, etc., etc.; Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; Sir John Alexandria Macdonald, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada; and Montague Bernard, Esquire, Chichele Professor of International Law in the University of Oxford.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Whereas differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the "Alabama claims:"

And whereas Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels:

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the High Contracting Parties agree that all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels and generally known as the "Alabama claims," shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration to be composed of five Arbitrators, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; His Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one; the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one; and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one.

In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve of any or either of the said Arbitrators, or, in the event of either of the said Arbitrators omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as Arbitrator in the place and stead of the Arbitrator originally named by such Head of a State.

And in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after receipt of the request from either of the High Contracting Parties of His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to name an Arbitrator either to fill the original appointment or in the place of one who may have died, be absent, or incapacitated, or who may omit, decline, or from any cause cease to act as such Arbitrator, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be, to act as such Arbitrator or Arbitrators.

ARTICLE II.

The Arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest convenient day after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the Tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the Arbitrators.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall also name one person to attend the Tribunal as its agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration.

ARTICLE III.

The written or printed case of each of the two Parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the Arbitrators and to the agent of the other Party as soon as may be after the organization of the Tribunal, but within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

Within four months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case, either Party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each of the said Arbitrators, and to the agent of the other Party, a counter case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence, in reply to the case, documents, correspondence, and evidence so presented by the other Party.

The Arbitrators may, however, extend the time for delivering such counter case, documents, correspondence and evidence, when in their judgment, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the distance of the place from which the evidence to be presented is to be procured.

If in the case submitted to the Arbitrators either Party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive posession without annexing a copy, such Party shall be bound, if the other Party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that Party with a copy thereof; and either Party may call upon the other, through the Arbitrators, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Arbitrators may require.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the agent of each Party, within two months after the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said Arbitrators and to the agent of the other Party a written or printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies; and the Arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel upon it; but in such case the other Party shall be entitled to reply either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VI.

In deciding the matters submitted to the Arbitrators, they shall be governed by the following three rules, which are agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of International Law not inconsistent therewith as the Arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case.

RULES

A neutral Government is bound—

First, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of International Law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in Article I arose, but that Her-Majesty's Government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims, the Arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules.

And the High Contracting Parties to observe these rules as between themselves in the future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maratime Powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

ARTICLE VII.

The decision of the Tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides.

It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the Arbitrators who may assent to it.

The said Tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has, by any act or omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of International Law not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels In case the Tribunal find that Great Britian has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britian to the United States for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the Government of Great Britian to the Government of the United States, at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award.

The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of the United States for his Government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each Government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it and of the Arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the Tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE IX.

The Arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

ARTICLE X.

In case the Tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fiulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the High Contracting Parties agree that a board of Assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure, as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the Arbitrators.

The Board of Assessors shall be constituted as follows: One member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States, one member thereof shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; and one member thereof shall be named by the Representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Italy; and in case of a vacancy happening from any cause, it shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

As soon as possible after such nominations the Board of Assessors shall be organized in Washington, with power to hold their sittings there, or in New York, or in Boston. The members thereof shall severaly subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them, and shall forthwith proceed, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the Government of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the Government of the United States and of Great Britain, respectively. They shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each Government, as counsel or agent. A majority of the Assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision.

The decision of the Assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated.

Every claim shall be presented to the Assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting, but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation of and claim to a further period not exceeding three months.

The Assessors shall report to each Government at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such report; if further claims then remain undecided, they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting; and in case any claims remain undetermined at that time, they shal. make a final report within a further period of six months.

The report or reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and one copy thereof to the Representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington.

All sums of money which may be awarded under this Article shall be payable at Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report.

The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary.

The expenses of the Board of Assessors shall be borne equally by the two Governments, and paid from time to time, as may be found expedient, on the production of accounts certified by the Board. The remuneration of the Assessors shall also be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties in a similar manner.

ARTICLE XI.

The High Contracting Parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration and of the Board of Assessors, should such Board be appointed, as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to; and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may not have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the Tribunal or Board, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the Tribunal or Board, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between the thirteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, inclusive, not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in Article I of this Treaty, and all claims, with the like exception, on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in Article XIV of this Treaty, shall be referred to three Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One Commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, then the third Commissioner shall be named by the Representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Spain. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment; the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

The Commissioners so named shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named; and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and of Her Majesty, respectively; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They shall investigate and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the respective Governments. They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments in support of, or in answer to, any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each Government, as counsel or agent for such Government, on each and every separate claim. A majority of the Commissioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case. The award shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by the Commissioners assenting to it. It shall be competent for each Government to name one person to attend the Commissioners as its agent, to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof.

The High Contracting parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

ARTICLE XIV.

Every claim shall be presented to the Commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and then, and in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding three months longer.

The Commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from the day of their first meeting. It shall be competent for the Commissioners to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

All sums of money which may be awarded by the Commissioners on account of any claim shall be paid by the one Government to the other, as the case may be within twelve months after the date of the final award, without interest, and without deduction save as specified in Article XVI of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Commissioners shall keep an accurate record, and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary, and any other necessary officer or officers, to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Each Government shall pay its own Commissioner and agent or counsel. All other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

The whole expenses of the Commission, including contingent expenses, shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the Commissioners, provided always that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of five per cent. on the sum so awarded.

ARTICLE XVII.

The High Contracting Parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this Commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all such claims as are mentioned in Article XII of this Treaty upon either Government; and further engage that evey such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before said Commission, shall, from, and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said Commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks, of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

ARTICLE XIX.

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks of the said sea-coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ARTICLE XX.

It is agreed that the places designated by the Commissioners appointed under the first Article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 5th of June, 1854, upon the coast of Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions and the United States, as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that Treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a Commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authority as the Commission appointed under the said first Article of the Treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, fish oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty.

ARTICLE XXII.

Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVII of this Treaty are of greater value than those accorded by Articles XIX and XXI of this Treaty to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that Commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles XIX and XXI of this Treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVII of this Treaty; and that any sum of money which the said Commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States Government, in a gross sum, within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Commissioners referred to in the preceding Article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One Commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this article shall take effect, then the third Commissioner shall be named by the Representative at London of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

The Commissioners so named shall meet in the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall also name one person to attend the Commission as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the Commission.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the Commissioners appointed under Articles XXII and XXIII of this Treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present. If either Party shall offer oral testimony, the other Party shall have the right of cross-examination, under such rules as the Commissioners shall prescribe.

If in the case submitted to the Commissioners either Party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such Party shall be bound, if the other Party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that Party with a copy thereof; and either Party may call upon the other, through the Commissioners, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Commissioners may require.

The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the Commission, and the Commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners under the circumstances contemplated in Article XXIII of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall pay its own Commissioner and agent or counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The navigation of the river St. Lawrence, ascending and descending, from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain, or of the Dominion of Canada, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

The navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine, and Stikine, ascending and descending, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty engages to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion; and the Government of the United States engages that the subjects of her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States, and further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the High Contracting Parties, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The navigation of Lake Michigan shall also, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, be free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States or of the States bordering thereon not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ARTICLE XXIX.

It was agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been or may, from time to time, be specially designated by the President of the United States, and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such Possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States.

It is further agreed that, for the like period, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in North America, and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the said Possessions, under such rules and regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Governments of the said Possessions may from time to time prescribe; and, under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties, from the United States through the said Possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said Possessions.

ARTICLE XXX.

It is agreed that, for the terms of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of the United States upon the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States as aforesaid: Provided, That a portion of such transportations is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States.

Citizens of the United States may for the like period carry in United States vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America to another port or place within the said Possessions: Provided, That a portion of such transportation is made through the territory of the United States by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Government of the United States further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried under this article through the territory of the United States; and Her Majesty's Government engages to urge the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislature of the other colonies not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried under this article; and the Government of the United States may, in case such export duties are imposed by the Dominion of Canada, suspend, during the period that such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted under this article in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying granted in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty under this article; in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in Article XXVII.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty further engages to urge upon the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislature of New Brunswick, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New Brunswick. And, in case any such export or other duty continues to be levied after the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, it is agreed that the Government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying hereinbefore granted under Article XXX of this Treaty for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

ARTICLE XXXII.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII to XXV of this Treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other articles of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The foregoing Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of this Treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation; and further until the expiration of two years after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years or at any time afterward.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Whereas it was stipulated by Article I of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 12th of June, 1846, between the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty, from the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty, from the point of the forty ninth parallel of north latitude up to which it had already been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of north latitude "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean;" and whereas the Commissioners appointed by the two High Contracting Parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid, were unable to agree upon the same; and whereas the Government of Her Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary line should, under the terms of the Treaty above recited, be run through the Rosario Straits, and the Government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal de Haro, it is agreed that the respective claims of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above mentioned article of the said Treaty, shall decide thereupon, finally and without appeal, which of those claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of June 16, 1846.

ARTICLE XXXV.

The award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 10, 1872.

County Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee will meet in the Court House, at Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1872, (second week of court), at one o'clock, p. m.

Delegates will be elected to the next State Convention, and other business of great importance transacted.

The indications are that there will be quite a full attendance and an interesting meeting. I hope every district will be represented.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Chm'n.

Huntingdon, Dec. 30, 1871

GRANT AS A SOLDIER, AND AS A PRESIDENT.

No President of the United States has ever escaped the keen edge of criticism. President Grant is no exception. But it would be difficult in scanning the pages of history, from the days of Washington down to the present time, to name many of our public men whose acts have been more free from mistakes than those of U. S. Grant, either as the General of our armies, or as Chief Magistrate of the Nation. He is not a man of words, but of deeds. His promises are few, but his acts are always in the right direction, and rarely fail of success.

It will be remembered that soon after General McClellan was called to the command of the army, he reviewed the troops in front of Washington; and in the presence of Abraham Lincoln and the army, he stood in his carriage and proclaimed, without qualification, that, henceforward, "There shall be no more defeats; we shall have no more retreats." But unfortunately for the army and the Nation his military experience was a succession of "defeats," followed by "retreats," down to the close of his command.

When General Grant was placed in command he made no promises, beyond the declaration that "We shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Steadily he persevered through the summer, and the winter, and down into the months of spring, when he whipped his foe, and closed the war. There was no "defeat," no "retreat," until Lee laid down his arms and surrendered his army.

The brief correspondence which passed between those two great Generals on that memorable occasion is creditable alike to both. The language of the conquerer to the vanquished General is plain and pointed, but at the same time entirely free from a semblance of anything that could offend or wound the feelings of Lee or his army. Could words be more fitly chosen to assure a conquered General of the folly and crime of further resistance, than the following:

APRIL 7, 1865.

"*General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.*

"GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

"Very respectively,

"your obt. serv't.,

[SIGNED] "U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.,
"Comd'g. Armies U. S.

Gen. Lee replied, April 7th, asking for terms. Gen. Grant, April 8th, submitted as the terms, "That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the United States until properly exchanged."

On the same day Gen. Lee's reply was received, in which he said, "I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army;" and proposed a meeting at ten a. m., April 9th, "to negotiate for terms of peace." To which Gen. Grant replied as follows:

APRIL 9, 1865.

"*Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, C. S. A.*

"GENERAL: As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that desirable result, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

"Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself

"Very respectfully

"your obt. serv't.,

[SIGNED] "U. S. GRANT,
"Lieut. General."

The firm but subdued spirit manifested, and the words chosen to convey the sentiments of the victorious General, demand for that letter a place, in all time to come, among the noblest examples of military diplomacy in the recorded history of warfare.

General Lee submitted without further delay. According to an eye witness the two Generals met at the house of Wilmer McLane, near Appomattox Court House, at 2 o'clock p. m., April 9, 1865. They greeted each other with a dignified courtesy, and proceeded at once to the business before them. Gen. Lee immediately alluded to the conditions of surrender; characterised them as exceedingly lenient, and said he would leave the details to General Grant's own discretion. Gen. Grant stated the terms of the parole: that the arms should be stacked, the artillery parked, and the supplies and munitions turned over to him; the officers retaining their side-arms, horses, and personal effects. Gen. Lee assented to the conditions, and the agreement of surrender was engrossed and signed by Gen. Lee at 3:30 o'clock.

Thus the last scene in the great war was enacted, and the curtain fell. Not only the "thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property," were saved to the country, but the life and unity of the Nation itself were saved through the military genius and indomitable perseverence of "the right man in the right place."

General McClellan had some good qualities, but he failed signally as a soldier; and the command of the army passed successively from McClellan to Burnside, then to Hooker, and from him to Meade, and finally to Grant, who after an almost unbroken series of successes brought the war triumphantly to a close. In all of this the General was never known to manifest ostentation, or claim for himself even due credit for what has been acknowledged to be the greatest military achievement of the nineteenth century. He invariably attributed his success to the bravery and intrepidity of the soldiers under him, for whom he has always evinced the warmest attachment, and expressed the most unbounded admiration.

With peace restored, the name of Grant was freely used in connection with the Presidency, and in due time he was nominated for that important position. On being officially informed of this, he addressed a note of acceptance to Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Committee, in which he used these words: "If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere."

There is no boasting or circumlocution here, but the candid expression of a fervent purpose to serve his country faithfully, as its Chief Executive, as he had done when a soldier.

He was elected. Nearly three years of his term of office have passed into history, and what is his record? One uninterrupted series of years of successful administration, in every department of the Government, resulting, under God's blessing, in unprecedented prosperity to the various great, as well as to the more minute industries, and in the general national development. The laws have all been administered in good faith; economy of expenditure has been the ruling policy, and peace, quiet, and protection have prevailed, excepting, perhaps, among a few vicious spirits in limited sections of the South; and even these have been made glad to yield to the supremacy of the law, and sue for pardon.

It is a significant fact as in his Generalship, so in the discharge of his important duties as Chief Magistrate, U. S. Grant cannot be charged with a solitary blunder. Those who have attempted to attribute to him official errors have been forced to change their tactics, or abandon their opposition. Even in the San Domingo affair, his victory over his accusers is as complete as that at Appomattox Court House. The revival of the old story of the one term rule for the Presidency is no more applicable to that office than it would be to that of United States Senators, in which honorable body Charles Sumner has faithfully filled a seat for twenty years in succession, with distinguished credit to himself, his constituents, and his country.

If we ask for retrenchment do not the annual reports prove incontestibly that expenses have been cut down in every department of the Government? The liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors, or to their families, can be reduced only by the lapse of time. The Indian Bureau has been remodeled, and is now a success.

The cost of collecting the revenue has been largely reduced; and the revenue reform has brought the internal taxes down from three hundred and ten million dollars, per annum, to one hundred and forty-four millions, with a prospective reduction to one hundred millions, or a trifle over. Can our Revenue Reformers ask for more than this? Then the duties on importations were reduced twenty-five millions last year; while a still farther reduction will take place during the present Congress.

In conclusion, it may be said without fear of contradiction, that at no time within the history of the Nation have the public affairs been in a more satisfactory condition than they are now, at the opening of the new year, 1872. The Government itself is stronger than ever before. We are at peace with all the world. The public credit has been restored, and placed on a firm and favorable basis. Our industries, under the fostering influences of a judicious protective tariff, are prospering as they never have before; and peace, remunerative employment and protection prevail throughout the Union.

"Let us have Peace," said Grant, after the close of the war. That peace, with its offspring, prosperity, we have ever since enjoyed. And, basing our conclusions, not upon the man merely, but upon his acts in the past, it is safe to say that the re-nomination and election of U. S. Grant to the Presidency, is probably the best guarantee we can have, for the continuation of these great blessings in the future.

OUR MINISTERS' MINING OPERATIONS.

Minister Schenck has not asked to be recalled, but telegrams of ten days ago inform us that he has withdrawn from the directorship of the "Emma Silver Mines."—There can be no objection, of a tangible nature, to Mr. Schenck or any other officer of the American Government owning stock in a mine, provided he came into possession of it by honest and legitimate means. Mr. Schenck's ownership in these mines was obtained prior to his appointment to England; but when the stock was offered in that market, his name won for it a popularity, probably, that it would not otherwise have attained. At any rate, the demand for the stock exceeded the supply in the ratio of three to one. This attracted the attention of the London press.—Hence the charge of speculation.

Who would object to Minister Thornton becoming the owner of a mine in our western country, or in any other part of the world? or of stock in a railway, or in a steamship company, if it was his pleasure so to invest his earnings? The charges against Catacazy were not of this nature at all. He made himself obnoxious by unnecessary interference in our own public affairs; by dictating articles for the newspapers derogatory to our President and other public officers, and then complaining to the Secretary of State of their publication, and denying to him that he had anything to do with their authorship; and by speaking disrespectfully, on public occasions, of prominent officials. He might have invested a fortune in American enterprise and we would all have thanked him for such a manifestation of public spirit; so also our Minister to England may do, without detriment to his official standing; but it seems that Royalty could not view the matter in that light, or tolerate, gracefully, any Minister near the Court of St. James who condescended to earn an honest penny outside of his official income.

☞ His Excellency, Gov. John W. Geary, will please accept our thanks for an early copy of his message.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature, of this State, met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, of last week, and the House proceeded to organize by the election of Hon. William Elliott, Republican, of Philadelphia, as Speaker, by a vote of 61 to a vote of 37 for Adam Woolever, Democrat. James L. Selfridge was elected Chief Clerk, Capt. Hugh Morrison, Assistant and John A. Smull, resident clerks. On motion of Mr. Fleger the following gentlemen were elected to fill the several respective offices, viz:

For Messenger—C. W. Ray, Mercer county.

First Assistant Messenger—John T. Toy, Chester county.

Second Assistant Messenger—Joseph M'Donald, Philadelphia.

Third Assistant Messenger—Joseph E. Zueler, Venango county.

Doorkeeper of Rotunda—M. Dague, Washington county.

Superintendent of Folding Department—David Martin, Philadelphia.

Assistant—Isaac Marsh, Bradford county.

Pasters and Folders—Morris Stringfield, Philadelphia; J. Craig, do.; Philip Schaeffer, do.; P. H. Jones, Allegheny county; J. F. Stephens, Crawford county; Charles Pickering, Bucks county; Henry Raymond, Lancaster county; A. Jackson Bowers, do.; Anthony M'Munn, Delaware county; A. H. Baker, Indiana county.

For Transcribing Clerks—Isaac Morehead, Erie; R. V. Thompson, Lawrence county; A. R. M'Carthy, Huntingdon county; Richard Williams, jr., Luzerne county; C. M. Sauner, Somerset county; W. A. Stone, Tioga county.

Postmaster—William Coates, Allegheny county.

Assistant—A. J. Monks, Jefferson county.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John F. Shemer, Philadelphia.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Robert H. Newton, Philadelphia; John Humphries, do.; Russell H. Griffin, Blair county; Myron M. Mott, Susquehanna county.

Doorkeeper—Christian Hock, Allegheny county.

Assistants—Samuel Kephart, Philadelphia; Ed. Milligan, Allegheny county; and James Tate, Philadelphia.

The death of Hon. J. W. Dickerson, of Bedford, was announced and a warrant for a special election was issued by the Speaker. A committee was appointed in the Warren county contested case which reported in favor of the Republican being entitled to the seat on the *prima facie*.

In the Senate nothing was done on Tuesday. The Speaker announced that satisfactory evidence having reached him of the death of Senator Connell he would issue his warrant for a special election in the Fourth district. On Wednesday efforts were made to compromise without accomplishing anything. On Thursday the Democrats, after several ineffectual ballots, instructed Mr. Buckalew to vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker, and Mr. Rutan, of Beaver, was elected.—His address upon taking the chair was a very modest and prudent one. Chief Clerk, Zeigler, then tendered his resignation and a number of ballots were had for Chief Clerk without any favorable result. The Republicans voted sixteen votes for Geo. W. Hammersley and the Democrats voting a like number of votes for their candidate. Thus things stood up to Friday, when both branches adjourned over until yesterday (Tuesday.)

☞ The Democrats, in the Bedford and Fulton district, talk of placing John G. Fisher, Esq., of Bedford, in nomination for the position in the House made vacant by the death of Hon. J. W. Dickerson. On the other hand, the Republicans have scarcely indicated who will be their choice. While in Bedford, last week, we heard John Alsip, Esq., spoken of, and if he should receive the nomination we predict a shaking among the dry bones of the Democracy. We also heard our friend, D. S. Elliott, Esq., of the *Press*, spoken of, and presume that Hon. S. P. Wishart, the late representative, will also be a candidate.

☞ Elsewhere we publish the material portions of the Governor's Message. It is a very satisfactory document as our readers will learn by reading the portions published. The financial exhibits are very gratifying and the recommendations are very good. If the Legislature does its part as well, the Old Keystone will sail along, very smoothly, for the next twelve months.

☞ By reference to the list of officers elected by the House of Representatives, of this State, for the present session, it will be seen that Dr. A. R. McCarthy, of Dudley, has been elected a transcribing clerk. We congratulate our friend upon his good fortune, and hope that his stay, at Harrisburg, during the winter, may be both pleasant and profitable.

☞ Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of the Common and Soldiers' Orphan Schools, of Pennsylvania, will accept our thanks for advance copies of his Reports. The exhibits are very satisfactory, and give assurances, that in the hands of the present efficient chief, our schools will will occupy the front rank in the great march of popular education.

☞ In another column a communication will be found recommending Hon. P. Frazier Smith, our present worthy and able State Reporter, for the Supreme Judgeship. There is not another man in the State, unconnected with the Bench, so intimately acquainted with the duties of a Supreme Judge or so thoroughly posted in the decisions of the Court as Mr. Smith.

☞ We take up almost the entire outside of our paper, this week, with an official copy of the Alabama Treaty. This document should be read by every citizen in the United States. It is one of the most important documents since the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence.

☞ Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Surveyor General, of Pennsylvania, has our thanks for a copy of his Report for the year ending November 30, 1871. The receipts of his office, from all sources, during the year, were $51,127.41. This indicates that our people are not neglecting their titles.

☞ Hon. Francis Jordan will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

☞ Horse thieves are operating successfully in parts of York county.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Opposition to Grant—Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, Tipton and Logan, his Republican Opponents—A Newspaper Libel Suit—Grant in Philadelphia—Halleck, Sickles, Cameron, Fish.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1872.

THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION FACTION.

The Republican sore-heads of the U. S. Senate will leave no stone unturned to accomplish the defeat of General Grant's renomination for the Presidency. There are half a dozen of them, all told, and prominent in the group is Charles Sumner His disaffection dates back to the time that he delivered his great speech on the Alabama question. The Senator took high ground which the Administration sustained in the main, but they could not endorse the more extreme views presented by Mr. Sumner. Soon after Mr. Motley was commissioned Minister to England, Mr. Sumner gave him certain instructions, which Mr. Motley preferred to follow out in preference to those received from the State Department. In consequence of this the President recalled Mr. Motley. The Massachusetts Senator took offence, and manifested his opposition by his efforts to defeat the annexation of San Domingo and bring the President under censure on the charge of an improper use of the Navy, and other abuses of his office in that connection. Then Sumner was deprived of the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign affairs, which he claims was done through Executive influence. Thus the breach between Sumner and the President has become irreparable. But it has been most conclusively shown that Motley forfeited all claims to his official position, by a disregard to instructions. It has also been demonstrated that the acts of the President in reference to the San Domingo affair were strictly within the line of duty, up to the hour that he turned the question over to Congress and the people for their disposal. The removal of Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Committee was purely the act of the Senate. But Sumner will not be consoled, and he has joined in the imprudent movement to defeat the re-nomination of Gen. Grant.

Senator Trumbull is another of the sore-heads. It will be remembered that he was one of the seven Republicans who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and he is the last one of the seven left in the Senate. His time, too, will soon expire, and he cannot possibly be returned. He knows this; but he is tenacious of political life. His only hope is to break up the Republican party, and under a new organization come up in the lead, and with new power. For this end he is laboring with unflinching energy, and scruples at no means that may tend to secure the end.

Carl Schurz is busy in the opposition. Carl professes to a high code of pure political morals; but his past career does not indicate that he is entitled to the claim, or to much consideration from the people. It will be remembered that he stumped the West in 1860 in favor of Mr. Lincoln's election. But he was paid, and paid liberally for every speech delivered, and day spent in the work. He would not work without a fee; and he received his pay in full. But he was not satisfied. He came to Washington after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and demanded a foreign mission. He was sent Minister to Spain.—The war broke out. After some little time Mr. Schurz returned to Washington and demanded a brigadier-general-ship. Gen. Grant was contented to enter the army as a captain, and work up upon his own merits. Schurz preferred a shorter route to fame, and demanded and obtained a general's command to start upon, in which he never distinguished himself, or afforded evidence that he was worthy of the position he held. Afterwards he went to Missouri, was sent a Senator to Washington, returned to his State where he succeeded in splitting the Republican party, and sending Blair to the Senate; and encouraged by his course a Ku Klux organization sprung up in the State, which, in some sections of the State, have become a terror to peaceable citizens. Schurz wants to be President, and if he is successful in his present project of defeating the re-nomination of Grant, and breaking up the Republican party, he will make an effort to secure an amendment to the Constitution, by which foreigners will be made eligible to the office of President of the United States. Such is the Schurz programme.

Fenton's opposition is the result of his own imprudence. On coming to the Senate he undertook, in a not very creditable way, to control the State patronage, and because he was checked in his purpose, he manifested an opposition to the President, which has since controlled all his movements.

Tipton, of Nebraska, claims that he has not received a fair share of the patronage of his State, and he too, from no other cause, has thrown his little influence with those who propose to defeat the President.

Logan is a Democrat at heart, though elected under the garb of a good, honest Republican. He has, by his action in the Senate, disappointed his State, and has become extremely unpopular during the last few months.

These are the men who have combined to defeat the President, and if possible, break up the party now in power. They are working into the hands of the democracy with an earnestness worthy of a better cause. But as the country can do without them better than it can without Grant, they will accomplish their own defeat in this manifestation of personal opposition and extreme folly.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

The proprietors of the Washington *Daily Chronicle* have sued the proprietor of the *Daily Republican* of this city for libel. Damages $20,000.

John M. Morris, of the *Chronicle*, came here from Charleston, S. C., and purchased the paper from J. W. Forney. The *Republican* charges that Parker, State Treasurer of South Carolina, is one of the proprietors of the *Chronicle*, and furnished the funds with which the paper was purchased. Parker and the Governor of South Carolina, it is said, have made an over issue of State Bonds of over six million dollars, and there is no show in the State Treasury for the bonds or the funds. The *Republican* says that a portion of the proceeds from the sale of these bonds was used in the purchase of the *Chronicle*.—Hence the libel suit.

PERSONAL.

President Grant and family were in Philadelphia from Friday evening, Jan. 4, until Monday. They were entertained by Col. J. W. Forney.

Gen. Sickles and his handsome young Spanish wife were in Washington during the past week.

Major Gen. Halleck is reported dangerously ill.

It is announced in Washington that Senator Cameron proposes to retire from public life after the expiration of his present Senatorial term.

Secretary Fish, contrary to a previous announcement, is about to take a house, and continue his residence for the winter, in Washington.

N. H. P.

Speech of Hon. John Scott on the Removal of Political Disabilities.

Delivered in the United States Senate, December 20, 1872.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am not willing to be classed among the opponents of this bill because I rise to discuss it. It is because I have heretofore been unwilling to support a measure of this character that I now say anything. I have never been able to look at this question in the light in which many of the Senators who have spoken seem to view it.

Mr. ALCORN. Will the Senator allow me one word?

Mr. SCOTT. Certainly.

Mr. ALCORN. I desire to say that I labored under embarrassment when I spoke, for in truth I did not rise to make a speech; and I wish now to state distinctly that which I supposed I had made plain, but which it seems I did not. In the State of Mississippi the election occurred in November. The officers, under our constitution, qualify on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January. The Legislature also meets at that time. Several persons who have been elected to the Legislature are under disabilities. I have upon my table petitions signed by all the officers of the State of Mississippi, asking that their disabilities be removed, and some of them we regard as the most influential and competent men for the places. If the bill should not pass now, it will be too late for cases that I speak of, and those men will be excluded and men less competent, men who are not the choice of the people, men who are obnoxious to the people, will occupy the places, and the persons elected will go back with a brand upon their brow that the Government has discriminated against them. Such a man goes back with the sympathies of the people and with no feeling that there has been justice on the part of the Government. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for his kindness.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President——

Mr. POMEROY. Will the Senator yield for a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business?

Mr. SCOTT. Not now. I have not been able to view this measure in the light in which some other Senators have spoken of it, as one of justice to the people of the South. I have not been able to view it as one of personal feeling, to be decided by the feelings which we have entertained either during or since the war. It is simply a question of the highest political wisdom, and not of political wisdom in a party sense, but in the broader sense as it affects national and State prosperity.

I do not intend, Mr. President, to occupy any considerable time in discussing the operation of the disqualifications of the fourteenth amendment; but I have been placed in a position where that operation has been forced upon my attention, and it is because that operation has been forced upon my attention that I at this time say anything.

There are two views of the operation of the disqualifications of the fourteenth amendment, and there is but one of them that is likely to attract much of our attention in this body or in the House of Representatives; and that is, as it bears upon national interests. Men are disqualified for holding office in Congress, and we direct our attention too much to the effect which that conclusion has, and forget that the disqualifications extends also to State offices, and that it has affected to a very large degree the character and the capacity of the local State government.

Now, sir, looking at it in this light as a question of political wisdom, and not as a question of amnesty, as the chairman of the committee himself styled it, the measure seems to be looked upon as removing all disqualifications that exist in the Constitution as to holding office. That is not the case. I have taken the trouble to look at the Constitution, and I find that in considering this question of political wisdom the framers of the Constitution have disqualified many citizens from holding office, and there will be many disqualifications left after we have removed the disqualification which have grown out of the rebellion. For instance, all voters under the age of twenty-five years are disqualified from holding office in the House of Representatives; all voters under thirty years from holding office in this body. All naturalized citizens, for nine and seven years respectively after they become citizens, are disqualified from holding office in this and in the other House; and there is also a disqualification which, if I recollect aright, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SCHURZ] in one of his recent speeches characterized as a humane or benevolent provision, which excludes all naturalized citizens from the two highest offices in the nation. We even go further; officers who have been impeached, found guilty, and sentenced, as a part of the punishment, to disqualification for office, are held to be so highly disqualified that even the pardoning power cannot render them eligible to office again. And so I might go on. Senators and Representatives are disqualified from holding office in one sense, for they can never become electors of President and Vice President of the United States, although they manage to get around that now by becoming members of national conventions, which a mounts practically to the same thing.

These disqualifications were imposed, not as penalties, but because these classes of men were considered as unfit depositaries of public power in the places from which they were excluded. It was political wisdom, as the framers of the Constitution believed, to impose these disqualifications; and, sir, it was political wisdom to impose these disqualifications of the fourteenth amendment at the time they were imposed.

Sir, what was the condition of things when the fourteenth amendment was proposed? The very class of men who were disqualified were rallying around a President whom the majority of this nation at that time considered was placing the national interests in a perilous position; and if that policy had been successful, and these men had been permitted to take places in Congress, there is none but an overruling Providence can tell us what the result to the nation would have been. It was wisdom then to impose these disqualifications. They have existed from the time that constitutional amendment was adopted down to the present hour; and the question comes to us now, is it political wisdom to remove them? In considering that question, we ought to consider it in as grave a light as if we were called upon to pass a constitutitional amendment removing some of the disqualifications to which I have adverted.

In that amendment the right of two-thirds of Congress to remove disqualifications was reserved. If that right had never been exercised, we should have a different question before us from that which we have to-day. The question of political wisdom in continuing these disabilities has practically disappeared, for I have now before me the last volume of the Statutes-at-Large, and I have had the curiosity to count the number of persons whose disabilities have been removed, and I find fifty solid columns in the index of names, amounting to over two thousand, nearly twenty-five hundred persons, whose disabilities have been removed by special act of Congress. There are enough persons whose disabilities have been removed to send members of Congress and Senators here for the next twenty-five years from the southern States; so that, so far as the question of wisdom is concerned, there have enough of that class qualified to come here to represent their States for the next quarter of a century, and by that the generation which has grown up may be composed of worse men than they, and the question is practically removed.

But, sir, it reaches to State government and there is where my attention has been seriously directed to it within the last few months. There is no concealing the fact that in many of the southern States there is very bad local self-government; and I do not now apply it simply to State administrations, but to county administrations also. I find that there are numbers of men in every county there disqualified, whom the people, if left to themselves, would elect for their county treasurers, their county commissioners, their local officers, their trial justices where they are elective; and yet under the provisions of this amendment they are disqualified, and the character of many of the men who are in those offices is alledge as one reason, whether true or untrue, of many of the disorders in the South. I believe that in many cases such disorders have been committed by men who did not care for the character of those officers; but that has been urged as a pretext and as a reason. There are many of those men who would make good officers, and we can trust it to the intelligence and discernment of those local communities to make their selection from them. I am satisfied that the character of many of the local administrations in the South can be very much improved by removing these disabilities, and so far as its effect upon the State administrations is concerned, it will be political wisdom for us to do it.

There is another reason that influences me, and a sentence near the close of the remarks of the Senator from Mississippi brought into my mind. What is left of the spirit of slavery and the rebellion can now be controlled by; and when I say "what is left of the spirit of slavery and the rebellion" I refer to the the very organization which the Senator from Mississippi denounced when he said, "Down with the Ku Klux." I mean that that organization has embodied in it just what is left of slavery and of the rebellion. But, sir, the experience of the country since the passage of the law upon whose details many of us differed has been that that organization can be, where the proper measures are taken, controlled by the law; for its members have been pleading guilty to the indictments against them, have been found guilt before the juries, and are now suffering the penalty of their crimes in the prisons of the country; so that it can no longer be said, when you come to speak of the spirit of rebellion animating these men, that the law is not strong enough to punish what is left of treason.

Sir, I am glad that we have arrived at that point that the national law has vindicated its power, and that where there have been conspiracies against the Government of the United States for the purpose of subverting its constitutional provisions, and of depriving its citizens of the rights of life, liberty, and property, the members of those conspiracies have been brought before the legal tribunals, and made in a legal manner to submit to the penalty of the law.

We have, then, arrived at a point where the law is strong enough to cope with what is left of slavery and the rebelion; and having arrived at that point, I think it is political wisdom to remove these disabilities, and to permit the people of the South a full choice from all their people of whom shall represent them in the national and State councils. I am willing, almost, at this period to go so far as to say that I would make it universal, for I have come to the conclusion that the few exceptions which are used as a reason for witholding it are the few that would make the spirit of rebellion more odious than it now is if there should be such a mistake on the part of the southern people as to put them in a position where they could make that spirit more conspicuous than they do in private life.

Jefferson Davis has been alluded to by the Senator from Connecticut. While I coincide with the Senator in the feelings which he expressed, and which perhaps all us would feel were it possible that those people could send him back to this Senate, I think we can all agree that if they could be guilty of such an act, and could stand it, to have him here, those who are opposed to him in political principles could stand it better than they could. It would not be political wisdom in them to pursue such a suicidal course.

Now, sir, I look at this question entirely in this light. I discard from the consideration of it all feelings of resentment toward any man or toward any community in the South; I discard all personal feelings that may have been engendered by the events or the incidents of the war, or what has occurred since; and coming down to look at it as broadly and as candidly as Ican as one of political wisdom, shall vote for the removal of these disabilities, believing that by doing so we not only afford to these people an opportunity of showing their devotion to the law, but that we can place ourselves upon grounds where we can say to them "Another excuse for the violations of the law has been removed, and henceforth we will hold you to a more rigid accountability, every attempt at a violation of the law shall only be met, and will be met, by rigid legislation for the purpose of meeting and punishing it; obey the law; take the removal of these disabilities, and let us see how far you will fulfil the promises that have been made as to what would be the result if these disabilities were removed."

The Governor's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the duty prescribed by the Constitution, I transmit for your information and that of the people, a statement of the condition of the finances, schools, military, and other matters of interest, with recommendations of such measures as are deemed of sufficient importance to be presented to your consideration.

The total amount in the Treasury, during the year ending Nov. 30, 1871, was $8,500,888.44; the disbursements were $7,024,079.85; the total public debt was $28,080,071.73, which consisted of total funded debt $28,866,845.16, and unfounded debt $113,9265.7. The assets in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds and bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, amount to $9,400,000.00. The amount of public debt unprovided for is $19,163,263.14. The reduction of the public debt during the year ending November 30, 1871, was $2,134,590.17, and the average reduction during the last five years was $1,744,867.75. The amount of loans overdue is now $2,502,695. 16, and this sum can be paid as rapidly as holders will present it to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The bonds payable in 1872, and the demandable in 1877, amount to $3,879,400.00 which can be paid within five years prior to maturity at an average of $775,800.00.

The people at the last election having proclaimed unmistakably in favor of a convention, to revise the Constitution, it will doubtless be the pleasure of the Legislature to provide the necessary legal machinery to carry out the popular will on this important subject. I cordially sympathize with this movement, and in my last annual message presented my views there so fully that a repetition of them is deemed unnecessary, but to which special reference is made. A careful revision of our fundamental law, by men qualified for that duty, is imperatively demanded by the highest considerations of public welfare.

Connected with this, in a considerable degree, are the questions of the establishment of a "Court of Appeals," and the appointment of a commission to revise the tax laws and to equalize taxation. Both these measures are important, and are urged upon my consideration by intelligent men from different parts of the State. But, inasmuch as the constitutional convention may, with propriety, undertake the re-organization of our judicial system, and as taxation should be based upon and made conformable to the requirements of the Constitution, I incline to the opinion that general legislation on these subjects had better be postponed until the action of the proposed convention shall be known.

At the session of 1870, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An Act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter," the first section of which provides that a writ of error "shall be of right, and may be sued out upon the oath of the defendant or defendants, as in civil cases." The second section makes it the duty of the judges of the Supreme Court, in all such cases, to review both the law and the evidence. The importance of this subject, and the neglect of the Legislature to act upon it in response to the request in my last annual message, make it incumbent upon me to repeat my recommendation. Before this enactment the law required the defendant to allege that some error had been committed by the court on the trial, and to show cause, within thirty days, why the writ of error should be granted; but this law gives a writ, whether any error is allowed or not, and allows the defendant seven years in which to issue it, according to the practice in civil cases. Heretofore the executive did not ordinarily issue the warrant for the execution of any criminal until the expiration of the thirty days within which he was permitted to apply for his writ of error. That limitation of thirty days being now virtually repealed, and seven years substituted therefor, it is expected the warrant shall be withheld for the seven years? If not, when if properly issued at any time within seven years, may not the criminal supersede it any time he pleases by his writ of error? And may it not be reasonably expected that this will be the practical result in many cases? This would seem like trifling with very serious matters; and I respectfully submit whether the act should not be repealed, or very materially modified, without delay. In my message of 10th February, 1870, returning the bill with my objections, I gave sundry reasons why it should not be approved, and the views therein expressed remain unchanged.

A suitable place is desirable for the proper exhibition of the painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, and the flags now stowed away in the office of the State Historian. Few persons visit Harrisburg who are not desirous of viewing not only the painting, but the worn and tattered colors carried triumphantly over many battle-fields by our brave soldiers during the recent war. These should not be hidden from public inspection as so much useless and condemned rubbish. The rooms in the Capitol used by the State Historian and the Board of Charities would, conjointly, answer the purpose indicated, and but small expenses need be incurred to put them in proper order.

The Legislature has frequently under consideration the propriety of purchasing a small piece of land at the east corner of the Capitol grounds, necessary to complete the square. I recommend that further efforts be made to secure the object indicated, and that the iron fence enclosing the grounds be completed.

In my last annual message the favorable consideration of the Legislature was invited to the revised civil code; but no action was taken on it other than the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to examine it and make report at the present. The commissioners informed me that, in the interval of time, they have ingrafted into the code so much of the Legislation of last winter as was necessary to harmonize the whole, and have also made some corrections of their earlier work, and that their production is now in the hands of the joint committee.

During the session of 1871 the Legislature passed a law "providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," which has been productive of beneficial results. Yet there are deficiencies to be supplied in order to fully accomplish the desired objects. In a previous message I endeavored to make it appear that no extensive coal mine could be safe without more than one outlet, and not even then unless secured by incombustible material. The recommendation that at least two openings should be required has been incorporated in the law, but that regarding the use of wood in their construction was unheeded. It is comparatively of little importance how many means of exit there may be if these are choked up with the flames and smoke of burning timbers. This was demonstrated in September last, in the terrible calamity at Pittston, which followed soon after that of Avondale, an l was less horrible only because less extensive, by which the lives of miners were sacrificed, and which, with the proper precaution against fire, might probably have been saved.

A still more recent causuality suggests another amendment to the act referred to. By the reprehensible practice of robbing the supporting columns, the roofs of the mines, the overlaying surfaces of which are in some places covered with houses; sink into the vacum, causing the destruction of many thousands of dollars worth of property, as at Scranton, Hyde Park and Wilkesbarree. It should, therefore, be made unlawful to remove the coal supports without supplying their place with others of substantial masonry, or something equivalent.

The reports of Inspectors of Mines furnish much statistical information and other valuable and interesting matter, exhibiting their usefulness and vindicating the propriety of their appointment.

The small-pox has during the past year, made its appearance in the cities and populous distriets of the State. In July last it assumed an epidemic character, and its ravages still continue. During the last six months, in Philadelphia alone, over eight thousand cases were reported, of which eighteen hundred and seventy-nine proved fatal. On this point the Port Physician and Health officer of that city in their report of December 11, says "it is a deplorable shame that ten hundred and eighteen lives (the number reported up to that date) have been sacrificed this year, which could and should have been preserved by the known means of prevention." From this statement it appears that more than one per cent. of the population of that city was smitten with the infection, and that the mortality exceeded twenty-three per cent. of the cases reported. The epidemic has spread widely over the State, and many neighorhoods have greatly suffered.

The cause evidently exists among ourselves, and it becomes our duty to devise means to arrest its progress, and to enact such legislation as will protect our people against its recurrence. This is a delicate subject, and it is one which so deeply affects the welfare of our citizens, and the general interests of the State, that it becomes my duty to speak frankly and to the point. And it is also one in which every member of the General Assembly is equally concerned. Eminent medical men unhesitatingly declare that thousands of lives have been sacrificed for want of proper sanitary laws. There are none such in the State; and if they are not speedily enacted, a weighty responsibility will rest upon whom the duty devolves.

The propriety of removing the Quarantine station has for a long time been a mooted question. Popular opinion decidedly favors a change, and in a few years it will be an imperative necessity. The existing Lazaretto was established nearly a century ago in a sparsely populated district. Since then its neighborhood has become thickly settled, and many dwellings and towns are springing up in its immediate vicinity. The rapid growth of the city of Chester, and its being made a port of entry, will necessitate the removal. Besides, there are cities and villages of considerable size far below the Quarantine station, on both sides of the river, which should receive the protection now only inadequately afforded to Philadelphia. It should be located at the mouth of the Delaware river, or upon the bay, if a proper situation for the erection of the necessary buildings can be obtained.

No argument is necessary to show that Quarantine, to be effective, should be as far remote from thickly populated districts as possible, and hence the necessity for the change suggested.

To effect this change the co-operation of the States of Delaware and New Jersey is desirable and important, in order that a joint Quarantine for the protection of the three contiguous States may be established. I recommed that two commissioners be appointed to correspond with similar commissioners of the other States named, for the purpose of successfully accomplishing this greatly desired object.

Among the most embarrassing and responsible duties required of the Executive is the exercise of the pardoning power. There is scarcely a petition for pardon made upon which strong conflicting interests and opinions are not brought to bear, all of which must receive close and unprejudiced scrutiny in order that mercy and justice may alike be satisfied. This demands much time and no small amount of patience. The pleadings of relatives, friends, and humanitarians must be heard and duly considered on the one hand, and on the other the action and decision of the courts, and in many cases the earnest protests of either sincere or malicious prosecutors. And after his decision is fairly given in favor of an unfortunate convict, the Executive must, in almost every case, be prepared to encounter acrimonious criticism from parties who have never given the subject one moment's consideration.

During the past year the applications for pardons numbered 1028. Of these 60 were granted, less than six per cent. of the entire number, being about one to every six thousand inhabitants of the State, and far below the average in any State, in proportion to the population, in which committees are appointed to exercise this power.

The act approved May 21, 1869, authorizing commutations upon the terms of prisoners convicted of crime, has produced a decidedly salutary effect. The discipline of the prisons is reported as being greatly improved by the voluntary good conduct of all desirous of availing themselves of the merciful provisions of the law, and reformatory influences have been manifest in many cases by the good behavior of those who have been the fortunate recipitents of its benefits. The improved habits of prisoners during their confin

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 10, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Abrahor Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and hird Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Wesperian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m.,7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. services on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.—A gentleman residing in Washington, D. C., who has had a large newspaper experience, and is in a position to secure early intelligence of actual and contemplated movements in Congress and the Departments, will supply a daily or weekly letter to one or two additional newspapers during the winter, on reasonable terms.

Refer to the Editor of the Huntingdon Journal, or address "SOLON," 734 Twelfth St., Washington, D. C.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Railroad travel is brisk.

Bright and beautiful—The weather on Sunday.

No longer a mooted question—The town clock.

The attendance at court, up to this time, is rather slim.

Hon. John Scott spent a couple of days at home last week.

Quite a spirited revival is in progress in the M. E. Church of this place.

Bloody Run has a superabundance of counterfeit fifty cent currency.

Renova has a new paper called the *Record*, with John U. Shaffer as editor.

The evening train, through to Bedford, will be restored by the 1st of February.

The jail at Bedford contains three persons charged with the crime of murder.

Robert W. Mackey, the present State Treasurer, will be re-elected without opposition.

The juveniles enjoyed themselves skating and coasting on the icy pavements last week.

Hon. D. J. Morrell has been elected President of the Somerset and Johnstown railroad.

A. W. Kenyon, Esq., Treasurer elect, has been duly qualified and entered upon the duties of his office.

People who fancy dogs ought to have discretion enough to leave them at home when they go to church.

Now is the time for the rich to open their hearts, untie their purse strings, and care for the suffering poor.

Startling—The new style of collar for gentlemen. It resembles a cabbage leaf growing out of a cornstalk.

Mrs. Jane A. McCrum, wife of E. B. McCrum, Esq., senior editor of the Altoona *Tribune*, died in that city on the 30th ult.

"Stagger Juice" is the latest name for intoxicating liquors. It is certainly very appropriate as well as expressive.

Handling currency is a fruitful agency for the spread of small-pox. That's why so few printers suffer from the disease.

If you want to buy good and fashionable clothing, at very low rates, consult our advertising columns before purchasing.

John B. Gough will lecture in Tyrone on Tuesday evening, the 30th inst., and not on the 9th as announced by us last week.

If you don't stop using tobacco the first thing you will have the amanrosis angina pectorsi, hypochoncaiasis, and locomotoiataxy.

In one of our neighboring towns they have a female barber who will now retire from business on account of the arrival of a "little shaver."

Alex. M. Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg, has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master of A. Y. M., for Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon counties.

With the beginning of the new year the Journal starts out with a circulation of 1728. Advertisers will do well to make a note of this fact.

Services will be held in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this place, on Sunday, January 14th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Rev Mr. Jarred.

This is leap year, and our devils are wearing their blandest smiles, ready to have the question "popped" from any person who may feel so inclined.

The Chicago *Post* says the bell worn by the cow that kicked the lamp that set fire to Chicago is on exhibition in that city in sixty-one different places.

The latest style of wedding cards have the ages of the contracting parties engraved in one corner. Some persons might seriously object to this fashion.

Get your sale bills printed at the Journal book and job office. Our facilities for doing all kinds of printing are unsurpassed. Call and see specimens.

A very eloquent, able and instructive discourse, on the second coming of Christ, was delivered by Rev. J. W. Plannett, in the Baptist church, on Sunday last.

Our Carrier desires to return his thanks, and make his grand *salaam*, to the patrons of the Journal, and others, for their liberality on New Year's day. He has not concluded how he will invest his pile.

Newspapers had better stop noticing the "Grecian bend," for many of the ladies have got their "backs up" about it. They don't like to be run down behind their backs, and no newspaper has a right to do so.

The following is a sure and simple remedy for croup: Take the white of an egg, stir it thoroughly into a quantity of well-sweetened water, and give it in repeated doses until a cure is effected. If one egg is not sufficient, a second, or even a third one should be used.

On the 1st inst., Samuel Raffensberger, of Markleville, Perry county, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. At the time of the deed he was behind his blacksmith shop trying to elude a constable who had a warrant for his arrest on a charge of rape.

As the season for frosted feet is just setting in, the following remedy for relieving the intense itching produced thereby will come quite handy to some unfortunates: Dissolve a lump of alum in a little water and bathe the part with it, warming in before the fire. One or two applications are sure to give relief.

Every day brings something new, and a man knows more one day than he knows the next—or somehow that way. There is a man who has invented a "nose machine," by which homely noses are pressed into the most fashionable shape, according to the taste of the owner. Now let this genius invent a "nose machine" that will prevent persons from sticking their noses into other people's business, and his fortune is guaranteed.

PROCEEDINGSOF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.—Stated Meeting, January 5th, 1872.

Present—Chief Burgess, Mr. Africa; Asst. Burgesses, Messrs. Murray and Boring; Council, Messrs. Buchanan, Henry, Leister, Miller, Shafer, Strickler, and Williamson.

The minutes of the last stated and adjourned meeting were read approved.

The comittees on Fire Engine and Town Clock respectively, made verbal reports and were continued.

The committee on Public Property, in compliance with a motion adopted at last stated meeting, presented a report embracing a list of tools on hand belonging to the borough. The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

The committee on Streets, to which had been referred the bill of David Mingle for material carted on Mifflin street west of 7th, reported that they had measured the cellar from which the material had been excavated, and that he was entitled, according to the contract, to be paid for 152½ yards at 12 cts. per yard, making $18 40. On motion the report was adopted.

The committee on Public Property reported that they had ordered the painting of two boards to be placed upon the bridge on Hill street west of 7th, noticing the penalty for fast riding or driving over said bridge, and prohibiting the posting of bills thereon.

On motion of Mr. Henry, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three members shall be appointed to examine the Fire Engine room and report upon the propriety of partitioning off a part of the same to be used as a lock-up for the detention of persons arrested by the policemen; and also to make inquiry and report if a suitable place to be used for the same purpose could be rented. Messrs. Henry, Buchanan and Leister were appointed as said committee.

On motion it was ordered that an appeal shall be taken from the judgment of Esquire Swoope in the case of Wm. Morningstar.

On motion of Mr. Boring, it was

Resolved, That hereafter all bills contracted for by the Street Commissioner or other officer; and that on all bills for lumber or other material, the places at which the same was used shall as far as practicable be designated thereon.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three shall be appointed to consult with the owners of property adjoining 7th street relative to the widening of said street north of Oneida st., and to re-adjusting and establishing the lines thereof, to report at the next stated meeting or at a special meeting if one should be called. Messrs. Buchanan, Williamson and Strickler were appointed as said committee.

In order that the citizens of the borough may have ready access to the fire engines in case of fire it was announced that the keys of the engine room have been doposited at the following named places: Colestock's residence, corner 5th and Washington; G. Ashman Miller's, No. 517, Washington street; John H. Westbrook, No. 513, Washington street.

It was decided that according to existing regulations relative to licenses for exhibitions the authority to issue licenses is in the Chief Burgess, and that it shall be the duty of the policemen to see if the managers of exibitions, &c., have obtained the required license.

On motion orders were granted as follow:

C. E. Ault, blacksmith	$ 4 70
T. H. McFarland, limestone	4 37
Christian Long, 4 per. stone	8 00
Wm. Lewis, 10 galls, fish oil	12 00
Jacob Barrick, 1400 brick	14 00
David Mingle 153½ yards clay	18 00
James Foster, lumber	9 84
Henry & Co., flumber	50 79
U. B. Lewis, putting up street lamps, & ct,	55 22
Huntingdon Gas Co., gas for December	64 00
J. W. Greenland, Secy. salary 2 years	96 00
Check Roll of Street Commissioner, December:	
Work on Hill street	3 00
" Mifflin "	5 75
" Church "	1 50
" Seventh "	5 50
" S. Stone Avenue	1 50
" Unclassified	5 87 23 12

The Sexton of the cemetery reported five interments during the month of December.

The policeman of the East Ward reported seven arrests during the month of December.

A bill of William Stutzman for blacksmithing was read and not being properly certified was referred for correction.

The Secretary was instructed to call upon Hugh Lindsay, weighmaster, and Z. Yenter, and ascertain the amounts of money received by them belonging to borough, and report at the next meeting.

Adjourned.

WE would call the attention of the trade to the announcment, in an other column of Messrs. Hood, Bonbright & Co., of Philadelphia. This firm are now located in their handsome new building on Market Street above Eighth, and extend a cordial invitation to their friends and the trade generally to call and inspect their establishment. Owing to their steadily increasing trade the old establishment on Market Street below Sixth, although one of the most commodious of its kind in Philadelphia, was long since found too small to meet the requirements of their vast business, and early last Spring ground was broken for the new and palatial structure, now occupied by Messrs. Hood, Bonbright & Co. In the construction of their new building, which is now the largest store of its kind in Philadelphia, the firm have so throughly re-organized and systemized the various departments as to afford their patrons the most ample facilities for inspecting the immense stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, now being arranged for the Spring trade. In prospect of a largely increased demand for goods of this line, it is gratifying for us to be able to make this announcment respecting the enterprise and energy of this well known house whose patrons are scattered throughout the whole Union.

Persons wanting a Sewing Machine will find it to their advantage, in many respects, to call on M. M. Logan & Co., Huntingdon, Pa., agents for the Howe Shuttle Sewing Machine. [jan10-3t.

SALE OF POOR HOUSE PROPERTY.—In accordance with the notice of the Poor House Commissioners, the old Poor House property east of Bedford was sold on Thursday, the 28th of December. The property was sold in three separate parts. The Mill, dwelling house and three or four acres of land were knocked down to John Alsip, Esq., at $7,175. The brick mansion and farm, including all the land west of the top of the mountain was knocked off at Mr. S. Defibaugh's (the present steward) bid, $8,020. Joseph Tate, Esq., got the land west of the top of Dunning's mountain for $701, making the price of the whole property $15,975. The ore right was not sold. The weather was disagreeable and the attendance was rather small, though we presume all who had any idea of bidding were on hand.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

FOR RENT.—A House on Main street, between Josiah Cunninghams and Presbyterian Church. Would do for store and dwelling. Address box 261, Huntingdon, Pa.

I. O. O. R. M.—On Thursday night last, in the Wigwam of Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I. O. R. M., the following Chiefs were raised by District Deputy Grand Sachem, A. B Flood: S., L. Frank Wattson; S. S., William Bricker; J. S., Stewart Saylor; P., A. Letterman; C. of R., A. B. Flood; A. C. of R., L. B. Kline; K. of W., J. D. O'Donnell.

On Saturday night the following Chiefs were raised, in Standing Stone Tribe, Mapleton, by D. D. G. S., A. B. Flood: S., D. J. Kauffman; S. S., L. D. Hipes; J. S., E. O. Rodgers; P. H. Kauffman; C. of R., A. M. Parker; K. of W., A. W. Swoope.

ROARING SPRINGS.—We call attention to the advertisement of George H. Spang, Esq., advertising lots for sale, at Roaring Spring, Blair county. This place is growing very rapidly and has advantages that few other places in Blair county have. Persons wishing to locate in the Great Cove would do well to give Mr. Spang a call.

The Supreme Judgeship---Hon. P. Frazier Smith.

MR. EDITOR: So much attention is attracted to the several candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor that the importance of selecting the proper nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, on the same ticket, is being overlooked.

Considering the great interests that are involved in the cases decided by that Court, and that the Judges hold their offices for fifteen years, it is really more important than the office of Governor, and the men where character and qualifications fit them for the responsible duties of that Bench, should be named long enough before the Convention meets to have their merits publicly discussed, in order that a proper selection may be made.

Among the men most widely and favorably known to the legal profession is P. Frazier Smith, Esq., of West Chester, the present State Reporter, and the mention of his name will at once suggest to the lawyers of the State, familiar with his labors in that office, the many qualities he possesses to fit him for Judicial duties. Of stainless private life, a muture and cultivated lawyer, with a clear head, an honest heart, and habits of untiring industry, he would make a Judge whose integrity and ability would command at once the confidence and respect of the bar and the people. His services in the Legislature of the State, his patriotism and devotion to the country's interests in her hour of trial, are well known and appreciated.

It is not my purpose to write a labored eulogy upon him, but to present his name as one of our eminent citizens, whose purity and learning point him out as a proper candidate of the Republican party at the approaching campaign. I do not know that he would make himself a candidate, but I do know that he belongs to that class of men upon whom the people should call to serve them in public life, and upon whose fidelity they can always safely rely. INTERIOR.

THE Sabbath School connected with the Baptist Church, at Wilsonstown, in West township, held a fair and festival during the holiday week, and realized about $50 clear of expenses, as the result of their labors, besides a donation of $10 presented to the Pastor of the Church. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchasing of a library for the Sabbath School. The work was all done by a few energetic ladies and young men, who deserve much credit for the zeal and interest manifested by them in the Sabbath School cause.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST.—The undersigned, desiring to close business, will sell his stock of Boots and Shoes at *Cost*. Persons wanting bargains should call at once.

GEORGE SCHAFER.
jan18-tf.

Go to Stewarts' for Skates. [Dec.20–3.

Your faded locks can be restored to all their youthful beauty by using Nature's Hair Restorative, which is free from all dangerous drugs. See advertisement.

WANTED—Either to buy out, or an interest in, a store that is doing a good business. Good reference can be given. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 308,
jan.3–4t] Tyrone, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Stock and fixtures of a Confection, Fruit and Toy Store, will be sold at private sale. To any one wishing to go into business, with a small capital, this is a rare chance. Terms easy. Only cause for selling is sickness. If not sold by Wednesday, the 10th inst., it will be sold at auction. Apply to John Flenner. [jan3-1t.

A full line of Pen Knives and Scissors at Stewarts' Hardware Store. [Dec.20,-3t.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

FARMER'S ATTENTION!—Lime burners' coal kept constantly on hand and sold low by Robert U. Jacob. [june21.

Superior qualities of Anthracite and Broad Top coal, wholesale and retail, at lowest market rates, by Robert U. Jacob, 105 fourth st., Huntingdon. [june21.

Huntingdon Livery, Sale and Exchange Stables, 619 Washington street and 620 Mifflin street. Good stock, warm robes, and everything necessary for comfort. [june21.

The Howe Machine smashed, when the horse was killed by the cars at Spruce Creek, was not the *last* one. Plenty more going off like hot cakes for CHRISTMAS GIFTS, &c. Send your orders to Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa. [dec13–3t.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending Dec. 30, 1872	4,354
Same date last year	3,339
Increase for week	1013
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1871	4,354
Same date last year	3,339
Increase for year 1871	1012

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., Jan. 9, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java		28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 40
" red, "		1 30
RYE		85
CORN		New 65
OATS		45
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14¼7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 49
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	65@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
STRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	68
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	16	20
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	5½	10
SAL SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25 per box	5
CHEESE, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 20	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
Potatoes		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 8, 1872.

FLOUR, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
CORN MEAL	4 00
WHEAT, white, per bushel	1 65
" red, "	1 45
CORN	80
RYE	1 05
OATS	62

Marriages.

KITCHEN—LOW.—On the 26th ult., by the Rev. M. K. Foster, Mr. T. C. Kitchen, of Yellow Springs, to Miss Clara M. Low, of Etna Furnace.

WODING—KIME.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. J. H Woding, of M'Veytown, to Miss Ella R. Kime, of Huntingdon county.

[Mifflin county papers please copy.]

SCHELL—SMITH.—On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. Scott Schell to Miss Hannah Smith, all of Huntingdon county.

FOSTER—PATTON.—On the 26th ult., by the Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. David L. Foster to Miss Emma L. Patton, both of Aughwick Valley.

HUSTINGS—MOORE.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Kerr, Mr. John Hustings to Miss Susan L. Moore, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

BELL—GETTIS.—On the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. Gwynn, Mr. George Bell to Miss Anna Gettis, all of Manor Hill.

CUMMINS—SMITH.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. Robert S. Cummings to Miss Amanda T. Smith, all of McAlavey's Fort.

New Advertisements.

REM

HOOD, BON

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR SPA

NEW

[THE LARGEST

Nos. 811, 813, 815 M

AN

Nos. 806, 808, 810, 812

PHILAD

They extend a cordial invitation to their Friends see their new establishment, and to examine their Jan.10,72–3m.

WANTED.—An experienced canvasser to sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. One possessing the requisite qualifications will receive a good salary and outfit. Apply to M. M. LOGAN & CO,
Jan.10,'72–3t.] Huntingdon, Pa.

STRAY HOGS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about the first of December, 1871, three White Hogs, no ear marks, weight about 75 pounds, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

W. B. M'WILLIAMS.
Jan.10,'72*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WEST HUNTINGDON.—I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, January 20th, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., one House and Lot in West Huntingdon. Lot No. 12 in Town Plot, No. 1016, Mifflin street. Size of house 18x28 feet with a good cellar, a well of water, and outbuildings. The house is new, well finished, and suitable for either one or two families.

Possession given on the 1st of April 1872. Terms of sale reasonable.

F. D. RUTTER.
Jan.10,'72–ts.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., January 8, 1872, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Anderson. Martha	Miller, James
Barron, Ellen	Morgan, Jno.
Chapin, D. S.	M'Kernan, C. E.
Clayton, C. S.	Mills, Mary
Cupples, Elizabeth	Myton, C. J.
Crabtra, Chas.	Nightwine, James
Decker, Keziah	Osmer, Charles
Ellet, Kate	Postlethwait, W. F.
Flonliger, J. Anton	Stewart, Peter
Fleck, Geo.	Smith, Andrew
Garrett, Albert	Smith, William
Gordon, Chas.	Strickler, G. W.
Herncame, Benj.	Stewart, Jennie M.
Hamilton, Henderson	Tomlinson, Gus.
Kennedy, Joshua	Williams, Benj. J.
Long, J.	Warbeck, Lewis
Miller, D. N.	VanOstwich, Mrs.

BRICE X BLAIR,
Postmaster.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE AT ROARING SPRING.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, some choice *Building Lots*, at Roaring Spring, Blair county, Pennsylvania. To persons knowing this locality it is not necessary to give any description of Roaring Spring, nor to speak of its business facilities and social advantages. To those not acquainted, it may be proper to state that this town is situated near the Northern outlet of Morrison's Cove, at a point where the trade of that great Valley centres, and that the Morrison's Cove Railroad passes through it. It is in the midst of one of the best *Iron Producing Districts* in the State, possesses water power unsurpassed, and offers facilities for Manufacturing purposes and other business, that are rarely met. The beauty of the scenery and surroundings is remarked by all. Persons desiring healthful and beautiful private or *Summer Residences* would do well to examine this point. For all further information, parties are referred to Job M. Spang, who resides upon the premises and will point out Lots as laid off, exhibit Drafts, &c.

G. H. SPANG,
Bedford, Pa.
Jan.10,72–3mo.

1872. THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL. A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. The "Presidential year" is always a reading year with the American people. It imposes extraordinary duties on journals from which the people may usually expect not only the news of the day, but intelligent discussion of public questions and enunciation of opinions. While this is true in a general sense, the year before us is likely, in a political sense, to be one of unusual interest; the Democratic party is breaking up, and there are indications of alliances and purposes altogether novel in our politics. The elections of the past year have resulted in almost an unbroken series of Republican victories. Gen. Grant's administration has received the unequivocal indorsement of the American people; and there is every indication now that, as the Republican candidate, he will be re-elected President. As an INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PAPER the COMMERCIAL will in the future, as in the past, render an undividing support to REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, holding that the good of the Republic requires that the Government should remain in the hands of the party that saved it in the great life-or-death struggle. In the future as in the past it will speak its own views regarding men and measures, holding that through free discussion only can safe conclusions be reached and the independence of the press preserved. In this regard we can say simply that the COMMERCIAL will be true to itself and its established character.

AS A NEWSPAPER, nothing will be spared to maintain the position which the COMMERCIAL has always held among the leading journals of the day, for news enterprise as well as for independent opinions. This year, at home or abroad, will be full of interest. European politics are agitated, and the American reader will likely find much in them to attract his attention. At home all is life and push. Railroads are being constructed everywhere; new projects are almost daily proclaimed; population is increasing; enterprise intelligently directed was never so well awarded, and the prospect for the wonderful activities of our country is, to say the least, extremely encouraging. With all these things the COMMERCIAL is intimately identified, and as a BUSINESS PAPER, at the centre of the greatest manufacturing district on the continent, has constantly in view whatever of interest readers may reasonably expect to see in its columns,—especially CAREFULLY PREPARED MARKET REPORTS, MANUFACTURING INTELLIGENCE and GENERAL NEWS, collected at home and from abroad.

To our patrons we have only words of cheer. With some of our readers we have held pleasant relations for years. It will be our aim to deserve the continuance of these relations for many years to come. We feel proud in the fact that the COMMERCIAL yields an influence second to no journal in the State. Its readers as a general thing are the influential, intelligent classes. In a circle of hundreds of miles, embracing nearly the whole of Pennsylvania, much of Ohio, West Virginia and States beyond, it is the favorite in the counting-house, the office, the store and the family, especially of business and cultivated classes. To hold this place will be our constant effort.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Daily paper, per year	$10 00
Weekly paper, per year	2 00

The Weekly Commercial will be furnished in Clubs of Twenty at $1 50 per annum, and one copy given gratis to the getter-up of the club.

Specimen copy sent gratis on application.

☞ Send in your orders.

Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTRAY—A stray Bull came to the residence of the subscriber, in Shirley township, some time in June, a Brindle Bull with white face, rising two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. W. SHAVER,
jan3-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Monday, January 22. 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage and lot of ground, lying and being in the Borough of Alexandria, fronting 52½ feet on the south side of Main street, and extending back at right angles thereto to lot of R. C. McGill, adjoining lot of Joseph Piper on the west, and lot of Samuel Hamer, on the east, having thereon erected a brick blacksmith shop and wagon maker shop with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel P. Knode.

AMON HOUCK,
jan. 3,] Sheriff.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872.

The First Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies just published. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in Two Colors, and illustrated with over Three Hundred Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and

TWO COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world—112 pages, giving thorough directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walks, &c.

A Christmas present for my customers, but forwarded to any who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, only one-quarter the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,
jan3- Rochester, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell, at private sale, their farm, situate in Union twp., Huntingdon county, Pa., two miles north of Calvin, containing 400 acres, more or less, 100 acres cleared, and under fence, the remainder well timbered, having thereon a good dwelling house, 22x23 feet, a bank barn, 42x74 feet, and all the necessary outbuildings. The buildings are all in good repair. There is also a good saw mill, and an orchard of choice fruit, which seldom fails bearing. There is timber enough on this tract to pay the cost of it. The farm can be conveniently divided, with an abundance of spring water over it. Persons wishing to purchase will lose a bargain if they fail to call. This is the best stock farm in the county.

C. & J. HUTTREN,
an3-3t.* Colfax, P. O.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

OVAL.

BRIGHT & CO.,

CIOUS & SPLENDIDLY-LIGHTED

STORE,

IN THE CITY.]

ARKET STREET,

D

FILBERT STREET.

ELPHIA.

and to the Trade throughout the Union, to call and immense stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods.

LAND FOR SALE.

Four small adjoining tracts of Land at private sale, in Clay township, Huntingdon county, two miles west of Three Springs. The East Broad Top Railroad is located on part of it. One tract containing one hundred and one acres; seventy-five of which are cleared and the balance is timber land; the improvements are a Frame Dwelling House and Bank Barn and other outbuildings. A spring of never failing water and a variety of fruit trees and grape arbor are in the yard; also thirty-eight acres adjoining; thirty acres of which are cleared and the balance well timbered with a double house and stable thereon, and a spring in the yard; the third is a Saw-Mill tract of four acres, adjoining the above; good timber, very convenient; the fourth tract is thirty-nine acres of which four are cleared, and the balance is well timbered. Any person wishing any further information in regard to the above can call on Jonathan Miller living on the land. They also offer eight lots in West Huntingdon. We will sell low as we intend going to another part of the country. Any person wishing any other information concerning the lots can call on Samuel Pheasant who is part owner and lives on the same on Mifflin street.

JONATHAN MILLER & CO.
Nov.16,1871–3mo.

NOTICE:—

HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
P. M. LYTLE, Sec'y. [jan3-72.tf

NOTICE.—The partnership between Isenberg & Knode, of the borough of Alexandria, Coach Makers, is this day, (Dec. 19, 1870), dissolved by mutual consent. The firm books have been placed in the hands of Geo. B. Young, Esq., for collection. All persons indebted to said firm, or having claims against said firm, will call upon the said Geo. B. Young immediately and settle their accounts.

J. MILLER ISENBERG,
jan3-3t. DANIEL P. KNODE.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN SOLLERS, deceased.—NOTICE to Elizabeth Ramsey, wife of John Ramsey, late of Tully, Van Wert county, Ohio; Delia Stevens, wife of James Stevens, of the State of Kansas; William Sollers, of Columbus Grove, Allen county, Ohio; Thomas Locke, ——— ———; Emily Ramsey, wife of Ephraim Ramsey, Tully, Van Wert county, Ohio; Elizabeth Ramsey, wife of Elliot E. Ramsey, Van Wert county, Ohio, Silas Locke Merrys, son of Joseph Merrys and Rebecca Locke; Elizabeth Anderson, wife of Samuel Anderson, of ———, Johnson county, Iowa; Ellen Robinson, wife of David Robinson, of ———, Johnson county, Iowa; Thomas Stains, of Bedford county, Pa.; Benjamin Stains, Bedford county, Pa.; and all other heirs of Benjamin Sollers, late of Springfield township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., dec'd., take notice that an inquest will be held at the dwelling house of Benjamin Sollers, dec'd,, in the township of Springfield, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1871, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law—at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 13, 1871.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of M. Robeson Miller, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of *M.* Robeson Miller, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JANE MILLER,
Administratrix.
Dec.20,1871.*

SIX REASONS WHY

You should insure in

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INS., CO.,

921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED in 1847. Dividends paid, $1,950,000. Losses paid, $2,000,000. Fund Accumul'd, $4,900,000 Cash Dividends declared Annually. Income for 1870, $1,209,748.

1st. Because it is one of the oldest companies in the country, and past the day of experiments.

2d. Because it is the Only Purely Mutual Company in the State. Every policy holder is a member of the Company, entitled to all its advantages and privileges, having the right to vote at all elections for trustees, and thus has an influence in its management.

3d. Because it has the largest accumulated fund of any Life Insurance Company in the State.

4th. Because by economical management its ratio of expenses to total income is less than that of any Company in the State. (See official Insurance reports).

5th. Because it has declared *More Dividends in Number*, and of a larger average *Percentage*, than any Company in the United States.

For example: Policy No. 16, for $5000, has been paid to the *Widow of a Philadelphia Merchant*, upon which 23 *Dividends* has been declared averaging 57 *Per Cent. Had these Dividends Been Used to Purchase Additions To This Policy*, $6046,00 *More Would Have Been Realized, Making The Policy Worth* $11,046.00.

6th. Because it is liberal in its management, prompt in its settlement, safe beyond contingency, and its rates are as low as any good company in the country.

Principal Features.—Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberality to the insured.

Samuel C. Huey, President,
Samuel E. Stoves, Vice-President,
John W. Horner, Asst. Vice Pres. and Actuary,
H. S. Stephens, Secretary.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent,
nov29- Huntingdon, Pa.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUND

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

The Application of Manures.

In a recent discussion of the Central New York Farmer's Club, as reported in the *Utica Herald*, Hon. Harris Lewis "spoke of the value of house sewage, a commodity too often wasted; and of the great waste of human excrement. It should be utilized, and at the same time by using it, its pernicious influence would be removed from the wells which too often act as drain for it, and from the air, which is unpleasant and unhealthy by its odors. He would suggest to every farmer never to purchase a commercial fertilizer as long as he had manure wastings on his premises. He recommended the use of plaster on the floor of the stable, or sprinkled on the heaps. Of the application of manure, Mr. Lewis said nature gave us a guide. Nature always applies her fertilizers on the surface. Generally, the cultivator will work it down as deep as it ought to go, and on some porous soils a harrow will carry it deep enough. The great point in the use of manure is at the starting point of the plant. It should be where the first roots can reach it. He would apply most manure where he applied the most labor. If a crop requires much labor, like a crop of corn or roots, there manure should be used without stint. To apply labor at its present high price, upon a poor piece of land, he thought folly."

Rules for Farmers.

More than twenty years ago, John Dearfield established the following farm rules Every person employed on the farm was furnished with a printed card, comprising the rules and regulations. They are worth reading by farmers and laborers even at this day.

It is expected that all persons employed on the farm will attend to the following system:

Regularity in hours.

Punctuality in cleaning and putting away implements.

Humanity to all the animals.

Neatness and cleanliness in personal appearance.

Decency in department and conversation.

Implicit obedience to the proprietor and foreman.

Ambition to learn and excel in farming.

Maxims of order and neatness:

1. Perform every operation in a proper season.

2. Perform every operation in the best manner.

3. Complete every part of an operation as you proceed.

4 Finish one job before you proceed with another.

5. Leave your work and tools in an orderly manner.

6 Clean every tool when you leave off work.

7. Return every tool and implement in its place at night.

A Valuable Discovery.

I. F. Huddleson, Esq., a prominent lawyer and well-posted citizen of Purdy, McNairy county, Tenn., informs us that the people of that place, after a series of careful tests and experiments, have become fully satisfied that the Ailanthus or "Tree of Heaven" (ailanthus glandulosa) is a sure preventive to murrain in cattle. He says the cattle commence eating the leaves of the tree about the time in the season when the murrain would appear, and that none having access to it have ever been known to take the disease while others all around have been seriously afflicted. As proof positive he refers to a case where a gentleman living in Purdy had, under the impression that it injured the milk, stopped his cattle from feeding on the ailanthus by keeping them closely penned at night, and driving them below the range of its growth each morning. As a consequence they all sickened and died of murrain, while the cattleof his less fastidious neighbors escaped.

This thing is well worth looking into. It is said that nothing has been created in vain, but we have long been of the opinion that an exception should be made in the case of the ailanthus. Now we hope however, that no exception will be necessary, and that all people of good taste will be permitted to view it in the light of a disagreeable medicine, rather than a disagreeable nuisance.

Selecting Seed Corn.

In selecting seed corn I would suggest to the farmers, generally to select their seed whilst wing it for winter. My method is this:—When I am unloading my corn from the wagon to the crib (or corn house), I always do it by hand, and not with a shovel, which allows me to throw sound and perfect ears in the crib, my small ears and unsound ones in one basket, and all large, sound and perfectly filled ears in another basket for seed I store this last away for seed the following year, and imperfect and unsound corn I store by itself to feed my cattle through the winter.

The advantage I claim for this method is, first, that in handling the corn I have an opportunity of inspecting almost every ear, and thereby am enabled to select in a short time enough of the largest and most perfect ears for planting; second, I have my unsound corn by itself, and nothing but sound corn in my crib; third, I do not have to go to the crib for my seed when I go to plant, and am not compelled to take almost any sound ear in sight, or turn the crib upside down hunting for good, large ears; fourth, by so doing I keep my corn up to a standard of excellence for quantity and quality that can not be attained by any other means.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Farmers' Club.

The club is to the farmer, old or young, a school. He is learning all the time how to express his views clearly. The views of neighbors draw out new thoughts on new subjects, and these thoughts find expression. Lawyers gain strength by long years of study, and then practice at the bar. The young lawyer making his first speech is as miserable and as awkward as the young farmer making his first public effort. The lawyer's business compels him to swallow embarrassment and annoyance, and goad him on to effort upon effort. The young farmer not feeling the necessity for this makes no further venture. The lawyer goes on and becomes famous as a good talker and fine reasoner. The same practice would have made the young farmer as good a talker, and a stronger, more efficient worker in his field of duty. The experiences of a club of well educated farmers, bring this skill and this strength. We advise the organization of township clubs on the simplest plan. Arrange the meeting to suit the convenience of all parties and let the attendance be as regular as church going.—*American Farm Journal for November.*

Luck slides to indolence.

Labor strides upward to independence.

Which is likely to do the most for you, boys?

The frost has already affected the ground in some locations to the depth of thirty nine or forty inches.

Miscellaneous.

THE "INQUIRER" BOOK BINDERY

BEDFORD, PA.

LUTZ & JORDAN, Proprietors.

All kinds of binding done on short notice and a reasonable rates. Old books rebound and made as good as new. Albums repaired etc.

INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.

Magazines.

The American Agriculturist, Harpers' Magazine, The Galaxy, Lippincott, Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Demorest Lalie's Repository, Peters Musical Magazines Church Magazines, and all other Magazines bound up in handsome volumes at the very lowest figures.

Papers.

Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Hearth and Home, The New York Ledger, Weekly, Saturday Night, Sunday School and Church Papers, and all other papers bound into volumes on shortest notice.

Music.

Sheet Music and Musical Monthlies put up in handsome volumes which make an ornament to the

PARLOR AND CENTER TABLE

What young lady hasn't enough music on hand to make a nice volume.

NOW IS THE TIME

To have your binding done. Gather up your music, papers and Magazines. Bring in your broken backed books and albums, and leave them at the residence of

REV. W. B. WAGNER, No. 622 Church St, near 7th St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

Who is our agent, and he will forward them to us, and we will put them in any

STYLE OF BINDING

You wish, and return them to our agent, who will deliver them without any trouble or inconvenience to you.

Rates, &c., can be seen with the Agent. Terms cash on delivery. august2–3m.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

nov. 1. 1871.

ROSADALIS!!

THE INGREDIENTS THAT compose ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

haved used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR "
DR. F. O. DANNEDLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River. Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson. Mich.
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B. HALL Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAMUEL G. M'FADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR CLEMENTS & CO,
Manufacturing Chemists.
sept6.1y. BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN READ, AGENT, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES,

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING.'

New Advertisement.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS. OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS.
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratume LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when premature y lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500.00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 28
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 53
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 42
6 43	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 31
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 25
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas		1 30
8 59	11 32	Osbcorn's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 21	1 07
AR. 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 25
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'CLLIS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD Mail Train	Fast Line	Pacific Express	Stations	EASTWARD. Pacific Express	Fast Line	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 56	6 12	11 41	Jamaica	10 01	4 03	
5 04	6 18	11 51	Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	
5 12	6 26	11 59	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	
5 26	6 34	12 07	Hill Creek	9 37	3 37	
5 35	6 43	11 03	Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32	Warriorsmark	8 58	3 00
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53
6 15	7 22	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 20
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 00
P.M	A.M.	P. M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after Nov 20th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE	ELMIRA EXPRESS	BUFFALO EXPRESS
	P. M.			
Harrisburg.....Leave	1 45	4 40	10 45	10 —
Harrisburg.....Arrive				
Williamsport.....Arrive	6 20	8 30	P. M. 2 05	A. M. 2 0
Lock Haven.....	10 55		5 30	5 2
Renovo.....			8 25	8 1
Sinnamahoning.....			9 55	9 4
Emporium.....			1 50	12 4
Driftwood.....			1 20	12
Canoe Camp.....			1 20	12
Sterling Run.....				
Renovo.....				

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	ELMIRA EXPRESS	BUFFALO EXPRESS	PACIFIC EXPRESS	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore.....arrive	7 20	P. M. 12 00	P. M. 3 00	10 45 A. M.	6 50
Washington.....arrive	10 00		5 45	5 50	10 00

Dec. 20, 1871. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.30 a. m. and 6.05 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.50 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.45 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Alentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.25 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 8.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.55 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.25 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., and Columbia at 8.45 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8 10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 3.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8 25 p. m.; leave Reading at 7 15 a. m and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.23,71.] Asst. Supt & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D ANGELL,
May 28, 71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES.

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 Hill street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. His line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. He is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ Hill street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.

May 24, 1871.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71,

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES.
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

THE MOTTO OF THE

BEE HIVE GROCERY!

Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE,
MOLASSSES, CANDIES,
CRACKERS,
FRUITS, CHEESE,
TOBACCO SEGARS,

and everythin, else to be found in an establishmen of this kind.

SPICES

of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

Cinnamon,	Cloves,
Allspice,	Peppers,
Mustard,	Ginger,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.

I discontinue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

Pound Cake,	Lady Cake,
Fruit "	Citron "
Marble "	Sponge "

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY ! TOYS

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substantiate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past. I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

(One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,)

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of all kinds of goods usally found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

W. K. RHOM.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES. AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4. '71.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER.

No. 625 Hill street.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries. Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware. Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. apr26ly.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered at city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries